

VIII. *Additions to the Longicornia of Mexico and Central America, with remarks on some of the previously-recorded species.* By the late HENRY WALTER BATES, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c. *With an Introduction by FREDERICK DUCANE GODMAN, F.R.S.*

[Read March 9th, 1892.]

PLATES V., VI., & VII.

[THE late Henry Walter Bates was engaged upon this paper when seized by the illness which terminated fatally on February 16th. It was intended that it should include an account of all the additions to the Longicornia that had come to hand since the volume of the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana' treating of this subject had been closed, and to do for this Tribe what had already been done for the Families *Cicindelidæ* (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1890, pp. 493, *et seq.*) and *Carabidæ* (*op. cit.*, 1891, pp. 223, *et seq.*).

Unfortunately, Mr. Bates had not quite finished his task, the *Lamiidæ* remaining untouched. But his MS. extends to the end of the *Cerambycidæ*, and, as might have been expected from so methodical a worker, was so left that it could easily be arranged for publication. This has been done by Mr. Champion, and the paper is now offered to the Society as the last contribution to Entomological Science of one of her most devoted students, and as an evidence that the author continued his work to the last available moment of his life.

Seventy-nine species, of which seventy-four are described as new, are added, which, with the number recorded in the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana,' 1273, brings the total up to 1352 species. Eleven additional genera are enumerated, five only of which (*Asemum*, *Aneflus*, *Charisia*, *Ceresium*, and *Athetesis*) were previously known, and six (*Protinidium*, *Anatinouma*, *Pycilo-*

mallus, *Pachymerola*, *Triacetelus*, and *Axestoleus*) are characterized as new.

Of the five known species not previously recorded from Mexico or Central America, two are North American, one is South American, one Cuban, and one of general distribution. The well-known boreal genus *Asemum* has now a recorded representative from as far south as the Mexican State of Guerrero.

The material for this paper has been accumulating since January, 1886, when vol. v. of the Coleoptera of the 'Biologia Centrali-Americana' was completed. It has been chiefly obtained by the following collectors:—(1), Herr Höge, during his Second Mexican Expedition; (2), Mr. H. H. Smith, in Mexico, chiefly in the States of Guerrero, Vera Cruz, and Tabasco; (3), Mr. Gaumer, in Northern Yucatan; (4), Mr. Baron, in the Mexican State of Guerrero, kindly communicated by Mr. Harford; (5), Mr. Becker, in the Mexican State of Durango; (6), Mr. Flohr, in Mexico; (7), Herr Conradt, in Guatemala; (8), Herr E. Trötsch, in Chiriqui.—F. D. G.]

Prionus californicus, Motsch., Bull. Mosc., 1845, i., p. 89.

Hab. MEXICO, North Sonora (*Morrison*).

Two specimens received from Mr. Morrison, as found within the Mexican frontier. The species is an addition to the Mexican fauna.

Derobrachus smithi, n. sp.

D. longicorni (Bates) proxime affinis; sat anguste parallelogrammicus, elytris post ante medium hand dilatatis, piceo-niger, thorace nitido, elytris passim minute granulato-coriaceis, castaneo-fuscis. ♂ antennæ corpore longiores, robustæ, articulis 1, 2 et 3ii basi grosse et aspere punctatis, 4—11 et 3ii apice elevato-lineatis opacis rufescentibus; ♀ antennæ corporis dimidio vix longiores, nitidæ, glabræ, ad basin sparsim punctatæ, articulo 3io gracili supra sulcato. Long. 50 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Xautipa in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

This distinct species can be compared only with *D. longicornis*. It has the same elongate, somewhat narrow and parallelogrammic form of the body, and very similar elongated antennæ. It differs, however, from all the numerous examples of *D. longicornis* which I have seen in the minutely granulate-coriaceous surface

of the elytra (so unlike the smooth, subopaque, silky gloss of *D. longicornis*), and in the shining head, thorax, and base of antennæ, the thorax having only a few coarse punctured wrinkles. The eyes are not nearly so closely approximated above. As in *D. longicornis*, the thorax has three long and acute spines on each side, and the elytra are acutely spined at the sutural angle, but the spine is followed by a short sinuation of the apical margin, which is not the case in *D. longicornis*.

Derobrachus geminatus, Leconte, Proc. Ac. Phil. vi., p. 233 (1853); Col. of Kansas and E. New Mexico, p. 19, t. 2, figg. 12 and 12*a*; Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v., p. 231.

Additional specimens of this species have been received from Villa Lerdo in Durango, and Chihuahua City (*Höge*). The few examples of the ♂ from Villa Lerdo resemble *D. forreri* (Bates) in the antennal joints 3—5 being longer and narrower than in Texas and Arizona specimens of *D. geminatus*, but the eyes are wide apart above as in that species, and not approximated as in *D. forreri*. The single specimen from Chihuahua is, however, in many respects intermediate between the two species.

Strongylaspis lobulifer, n. sp.

S. scobinato affinis; major, rufo-testaceus opacus, dense breviter griseo-pubescentis; thorace angulis anticis breviter lobato-productis, disco convexo minus inæquali. Long. 47 millim., ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

I have seen but one example of this distinct species, and the prominent outstanding anterior angles of the thorax may prove to be only an individual peculiarity; but they are exactly symmetrical, the sides are deeply sinuated immediately behind them, and then more rapidly and curvilinearly diverging to the lateral tooth near the hind angle, the acute apex of which is curved, and points towards the elytral humeri; the surface is granulate-punctulate, but posteriorly appear nearly smooth. The antennæ in the ♂ are nearly as long as the body, with the basal joints (1—3) much more strongly asperate-granulate than in *S. scobinatus*.

Tragosoma nigripenne, n. sp.

T. depsario (L.) angustius; nigro-piceus, elytris nitidis, capite, thorace et pectore fulvo-fusco lanuginosis, palpis, antennis et pedibus piceo-rufis. Caput aspere confluentem punctatum, medio sulcatum; oculis magnis, convexis. Thorax dense punctatus dorso inæquali, angulis anticis subrectis, dente laterali plus minusve valido, lateribus post dentem sinuatis anguloque postico obtuso, elevato. Elytra valde elongata, fere parallelogrammica, confertim punctata, substriata, interstitiis nonnullis anguste convexis, apice late obtuse rotundata, angulo suturali spinoso. Antennæ corporis dimidio parum longiores, articulis 1 et 2 totis et 3—5 intus politis sparsim punctatis, cæteris crebre porosulis subopacis, 3—11 extus unicarinatis. Long. 23—30 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Ciudad in Durango (*Höge*).

All the examples are females, except one, distinguished by the slightly longer antennæ, the apical joints of which are rather longer and more slender. The abdomen in all the examples is at least one-fourth shorter than the elytra, triangular and depressed, in the male much shorter, and at the apex broader than in the female.

Pyrodes maculicollis, Bates, Entom. Monthly Mag., 1891, p. 158.

This fine and very distinct species is an important addition to the Mexican Longicorn fauna. Numerous examples were captured at Canelas in Durango by Mr. Becker.

Asemum glabrellum, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 6, ♀).

A. nitido (Lec.) affine. Gracile elongatum depressum, castaneum nitidum, fere totum glabrum. Caput sat dense punctatum, erecte pilosum, media fronte depressa et longitudinaliter sulculata; tuberibus antenniferis minime elevatis. Thorax relative brevis, rotundatus nec cordatus, postice angustatus, subtiliter sat sparsim punctatus, disco anteriori bifoveolato, angulis posticis deflexis subrotundatis. Elytra relative valde elongata lateribus tenuiter incumbenti-pubescentibus, punctulata, utrinque tenuiter bicostulata. Antennæ, tibiæ et tarsi dense corpusque subtile minus dense rufescenti-pubescentia vestiti. Long. 14 millim., ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero, alt. 8000 ft.

(H. H. Smith). Two examples only, females. The genus is an addition to the Mexican fauna.

Tetropium guatemalanum, n. sp.

T. velutino (Lec.) affine, gracilius, totum nigrum, parum nitidum, clytris opacis; nigro-pilosum, clytris subtiliter incumbenti-pubescentibus. Caput punctatum, inter antennis canaliculatum, vertice medio depresso. Thorax relative parvus, in medio rotundato-dilatatus, postice magis quam antice angustatus, supra inæqualis, præcipue ad latera aspere punctulatus. Elytra anguste elongata, densissime et subtilissime punctulata, utrinque obsolete bicostulata. Subtus cum pedibus griseo-pubescentibus. Long. 14 millim, ♀?

Hab. GUATEMALA, Tepean (*Conradt*). A single example.

Hammaticherus glabricollis, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1870, p. 251.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*). Three examples, females.

The Yucatan examples resemble the unique specimen found by me on the Upper Amazons very closely, except that the 3rd and 4th antennal joints have dentiform processes at their inner apices, of which there is scarcely any trace in the type-specimen, and the spine at the sutural apex of the elytra is a little longer. They are, however, females, whilst the Amazons specimen is a male, and the spines may be a sexual character, though they are not so in the allied *H. plicatus* (Oliv.), from which *H. glabricollis* differs in being much smaller, nearly glabrous and shining above, having an extremely fine grey pile on the elytra only, in the much less prominent eyes and less deep and regular thoracic furrows, and in the eyes having the basal, apical, and sutural borders black.

Aneflus cylindricollis, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 1).

Maxime elongatus, subcylindricus; picco-fuscus, breviter griseo-pubescentibus, supra nitidus, subtus cum pedibus densius pubescentibus. Palpi ad apicem parum dilatati, truncati. Caput grosse aspere punctatum, oculis minus convexis. Antennæ (♀?) corporis dimidio haud longiores, scapo scabroso-punctato, articulo 4to præcedenti dimidio breviori, 3—7 ad apicem intus sat longe spinosis, 4—9 supra distincte

unicarinatis. Thorax elongatus cylindricus, fortiter sed paullo irregulariter undulato-rugosus. Elytra apice valide bispinosa, versus basin grossius subrugulose, versus apicem subtilius et sparsim, punctata, utrinque anguste bicostulata, costula exteriori longiori et acutiori. Tibiæ 4 posteriores extus unicarinatae. Long. 30 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*). A single example, apparently female. This genus is an addition to the Mexican fauna.

Aneflus (?) *fulvipennis*, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 2, ♂).

Valde elongatus, postice angustatus, elytris subplanatis. Fusco-piceus, tenuiter griseo-pubescens, elytris fulvo-testaceis nitidis, sutura marginibusque anguste nigris, glabris, pilis erectis sparsim vestitis. Caput ruguloso-punctatum, genis ante oculos dentiformiter productis. Thorax subquadratus, ad medium rotundato-dilatatus, supra inæqualis, grosse sparsim punctatus, plaga discoidali lævi polita. Elytra parum dense punctulata, utrinque costulis duabus obsoletis. Antennæ (♂) corpore longiores, articulis 3io segmenti fere dimidio longiori, 4to segmento æquali, 11mo distincte appendiculato, 3—6 apice unispinosi, 3 et 4 supra sulcatis, cæteris planatæ et obtusissime carinatis. Tibiæ 4 posteriores extus carinatae. Long. 30 millim., ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Rinconada in Vera Cruz (*Schaus*). A single example.

Eburia baroni, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 3, ♂).

E. brevispini (Bates) proxime affinis et similis, differt præcipue thoracis tuberculo laterali elongato et acuto. Gracilis, pallide rufo-testacea, cinereo breviter pubescens, opaca. Elytris utrinque maculis eburneis geminatis duabus, lineis nigris continuatis interdum in fasciam latam dilatatis; maculis 2 basalibus brevibus exteriori longiori, 2 medianis elongatis sublinearibusque exteriori duplo longiori antice et postice interiorem transgredienti. Thorax interdum vittis nigro-obscuris, et femoribus versus apicem infuscatis. Long. 21—26 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Guerrero (*Baron*), Chilpancingo (*Höge*), Amula in Guerrero, 6000 ft., and Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

A long slender species, very closely allied to *E. brevispini* (Bates), but differing in the long and acute lateral tooth of the thorax, which in *E. brevispini* forms only a short conical tubercle. The colour and the number

and shape of the elytral spots are similar, but in most examples of *E. baroni* the black lines which proceed from the ends of the ivory spots are expanded into a broad discoidal vitta. The posterior femora and the apex of the elytra are bispinose, the exterior spine of the femora and the sutural spine very short. The thorax is feebly rugose-punctate, and has two rather prominent antero-discoidal black tubercles, and a similar one on each side near the anterior angle.

Eburia porulosa, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 5, ♂).

E. muticæ (Lec.) affinis, femoribus inermibus vel brevissime dentatis. Pallide rufescenti-fusca, cinereo-griseo dense pubescens et breviter erecte pilosa. Thorax medioeris, lateribus acute spinosis, dorso haud dense sat grosse punctato-ruguloso, tuberculis antero-discoidalibus duobus nigris et interdum macula plana mediana posteriori glabris nitidis. Elytra fere cylindrica, apice utrinque bispinosa, supra passim sparse setifero-porosa, poris glabris nitidis; maculis utrinque parvis quatuor perparibus approximatis sordide eburneis, duabus basalibus minutis exteriori oblique, duabusque medianis spatio glabro circumcinctis. Pedes sat breves et robusti. Antennæ (♂) corporis dimidio longiores. Long. 20—24 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Var. *porifera*. — Robustior; thorax sat late rotundato-dilatatus, lateribus tuberculo parvo; elytrorum spinis apicalibus approximatis, macula eburnea mediana unica.

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Cayo (*Blancaneaux*).

Appears distinct by its structural characters, but the Temax examples show much variability in the various differential features.

PROTEINIDIUM, nov. gen.

Subfam. *Elaphidiinæ* affine. Corpus valde elongatum, subcylindricum. Oculi supra sat distantes, lobo inferiori magno ultra antennarum basin extenso. Palpi articulo apicali (♀) medioeriter dilatato, truncato. Antennæ (♀) corporis dimidio haud longiores, absque spinis, articulis 3—11 subæqualibus, 5—10 extus paullo dilatato-compressis apice extus productis dentiformibus, haud vero supra carinatis. Thorax relative parvus, subcylindricus, inermis. Elytra apice rotundata, interdum juxta suturam emarginata. Femora minime incrassata; tibiæ 4 posteriores extus carinatae.

carinis interdum obsoletis. Acetabula antica et intermedia clausa. Prosternum inter coxas angustum, mesosternum latius, planum.

The series of this species, which presents a combination of characters forbidding its collocation in any described genus, consists, unfortunately, of females only. The only genus it seems to resemble is *Axestinus* (Lec.), which, however, has 12-jointed antennæ and other points of difference.

Proteinidium brevicorne, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig 4, ♀).

Castaneo-vel picco-rufum, supra tenuiter, subtus densius, cinereo-fulvo pubescens, supra nitidum. Caput dense rugoso-punctatum. Thorax elytris angustior, paullo post angulos anticos leviter rotundatus, juxta basin paullo angustatus, angulis posticis margine reflexo; disco anteriori foveis duabus plus minusve impresso, fere lævi lateribus dense punctato-rugosis. Elytra sparsim, postice sparsissime punctata, punctis nonnullis minutis intermixtis. Long. 28—35 millim., ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Chihuahua City (*Höge*).

ANATINOMMA, nov. gen.

“Group” *Piezocerides*, Lac., affinis. Corpus cylindricum, longe erecte pilosum, elytris politis. Oculi omnino laterales, angusti, antice-postice valde compressi, convexi, antice antennarum basin haud attingentes. Palpi articulo apicali securiformi; labiales breves. Thorax inermis, subrotundatus. Elytra apice prope suturam emarginato, angulo suturali spinoso. Antennæ (♂) dimidio corporis parum longiores, dense pubescentes; articulis 3—11 æqualibus, paullo compressis, 5—10 paullo compressis, nec carinatis, ad apicem intus leviter angulatim producto. Pedes mediocres, tibiæ paullulum compressæ nullo modo carinatæ. Tarsi breves, articulo 1mo 2 et 3 conjunctis subæquali. Acetabula antica clausa. Prosternum inter coxas angustissimum, mesosternum latius, planum.

The species for which the institution of this genus is necessary does not fit into any of the numerous “Groupes” instituted by Lacordaire for the *Cerambycidae*. Its facies is very nearly that of *Hemilissa* of the “*Piezocerides*” group, but it is deficient in the essential structural characters of that form. The eyes are not very unlike those of *Asemum*, but they are still narrower and more convex, and they are reniform, though the lower lobe is not wider than the upper, and is situated

far behind the base of the antennæ. Above they are separated by the whole width of the head, from the sides of which they project obliquely.

Anatinomma alveolatum, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 8, ♂).

Obscure piceo-fuscum, fulvo-pilosum, elytris politis, capite thoraceque eleganter reticulato-punctatis, elytris ad basin subgrosse versus apicem subtilius punctatis. Antennæ articulo 1mo 2 et 3 conjunctis longiori, curvatim clavato punctato-scabroso, cæteris articulis dense asperato-punctatis sensim versus apicem lævioribus. Femora grosse dense punctata. Sterna dense punctata, prosterno medio grosse et discrete punctato. Long. 14—19 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO: A single specimen, ♂ (14 millim.) from Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*), and a ♀ (19 millim.), labelled Mexico, from the collection of Dr. Baden.

The male, besides being much shorter than the female, is much narrower, the thorax, and especially the head, having superficially a different appearance. The smallness of the head renders the very wide separation of the eyes above much less striking than in the female.

PÆCILOMALLUS, nov. gen. ELAPHIDIINÆ.

Gen. *Hypermallo* affine. Differt corpore cylindrico; thorace sat elongato, cylindrico, paullo ante medium paullulum rotundato-dilatato; palpis articulo apicali maxime dilatato, securiformi; femoribus valde clavatis ad apicem inermibus, acetabulisque anticis et intermediis omnino clausis, epimeris intermediis longe ante acetabulum desinentibus.

Pæcilomallus palpatis, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 6).

Cylindricus, ænescenti-niger politus, elytris antice plaga communi X-formi posticeque fascia (margine posteriori dilacerata) fulvo-cinereo tomentosus; antennis pedibusque castaneo-rufis, cinereo-fulvo pubescentibus; corpore supra toto pilis longis erectis sparsis vestito. Oculi magni, mediocriter convexi. Antennæ articulo 4to sequenti distincte breviori, 3—6 ad apicem unispinosi (absque carinis). Thorax sparsissime punctatus, pube tenuiori incumbenti vestitus, plagis discoidalibus tribus nudis politissimis. Elytra apice breviter a sutura sinuato-truncata, supra sparsim sublineatim punctata. Pedes breves, robusti. Long. 11 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*). One example only.

Stizocera (Peribaum) poeyi, Chevr., Rev. Zool, 1838, p. 284 (*Elaphidion*); id., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1862, p. 268; Jacquelin-Duval in Sagra's Hist. de Cuba. Ins., p. 267, tab. 11, fig. 1 (French edit.), (*Elaphidion*).

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*).

A large example (18 millim.) of this beautiful Cuban species of the genus, agreeing well with a specimen from Cuba, with which I have compared it.

Psyrassa sthenias, n. sp.

Cæteris speciebus hujus generis major robustiorque. Valde elongata, rufo-castanea nitida, pilis nonnullis erectis exceptis glabra; elytris postice subtilius, disco hic illic lineatis, conspicue punctatis. Caput politum, sparse punctatum; palpis articulo apicali valde dilatato, gula transversim strigosa. Thorax elongatus, subcylindricus, usque ad post medium leviter rotundatus, prope basin angustatus; supra discrete punctatus, disco callisque duobus anterioribus parum elevatis, lævibus. Elytra postice sensim at parum angustata, apice sinuatim truncata. Antennæ articulis 3—10 subæqualibus, apud marginem exteriorem tantum carinatis, 3io longe 4 et 5 breviter spinosis. Tibiæ 4 posticæ extus carinatae. Scapus et femora grosse et dense punctati. Long. 18 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco (*Höge*). Two examples.

Psyrassa punctulata, n. sp.

Angusta, rufo-testacea, supra breviter pilosa pilis longis intermixtis, sat dense et fortiter (versus apicem paullo subtilius) punctata, thorace plaga discoidali oblonga lævi. Caput sparsissime punctatum; palpi articulo apicali (♀) mediocriter dilatato, ad apicem valde oblique truncato. Antennæ articulis 3 et 4 sequentibus paullulum brevioribus, 3—5 versus latera unicarinatis, 3io spina valida 4to spina multo minori armatis. Thorax angustus, cylindricus, juxta basin angustatus. Elytra apice sinuato-truncata. Pedes sicut in *P. basicorni* sat breves, femora paullo incrassata; tibiæ 4 posticæ extus carinatae. Long. 11 millim., ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco (*Höge*). One example only.

Psyrassa cribellata, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 9).

Maxime elongata, linearis, obscurius rufo-castanea, subtus fusco-nigra, cinereo-pubescentis, supra sparsius incumbenti-pubescentis,

dense et fortiter punctata. Caput et thorax foveolatus, hic illic subreticulatus. Palpi articulo apicali (♀?) mediocriter dilatato, apice obtuse truncato. Thorax antice elytris vix angustior, elongato-cylindricus, prope basin gradatim angustatus, disco posteriori minus dense foveolato. Elytra apice oblique subprofunde sinuato-truncata, angulis acutis. Antennæ articulo 3io sequentis dimidio longiori et hoc sequentibus distincte breviori, 3—6 apud marginem exteriorem carinulatis, 3io valide spinoso 4to spina paullo breviori 5to minutissima. Tibiæ 4 posticæ extus carinatae; scapus femorale grosse punctatus. Long. 15 millim., ♀?

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco (*Höge*). One example.

Psyrassa pilosella, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 11).

Minor, angusta, rufo-testacea polita, supra pilis erectis valde elongatis vestita (punctis piliferis sparsis exceptis) lævis. Palpi articulis apicalibus dilatatis, in maxillaribus obliquissime truncatis in labialibus multo minus oblique, latius triangularibus. Thorax elongato-cylindricus, convexus, prope basin mediocriter angustatus. Elytra relative breviora et minus linearia, apice obtuse rotundata. Antennæ tennes, articulo 3io 4to æquali sequentibus breviori, 3io spina tenuissima elongata, cæteris inermibus. Long. 8 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Iguala in Guerrero (*Höge*). One example only.

Psyrassa nigricornis, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 10).

P. castaneæ (Bates) affinis et similis, sed differt elytris, antennis (scapo rufo excepto), tibiis et tarsis nigris vel nigro-piceis. Rufo-testacea, nitida, supra pilis brevibus sparsis pilisque valde elongatis intermixtis, vestita. Palpi (♂?) parum dilatati, ad apicem recte truncati. Caput fere læve, inter antennis transversim elevatum. Thorax angustus, antice paullo postice magis et longius, angustatus, sparsissime punctatus. Elytra apice profunde sinuato-truncata, angulis acutis, sat grosse sed haud dense, postice multo subtilius, punctatis. Antennæ articulo 3io 4to æquali sequentibus multo breviori, nullis carinatis; 3io spina valde elongata, 4—6 spinis brevioribus. Tibiæ 4 posticæ extus carinatae. Long. 15 millim., ♂?

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco (*Höge*). One example.

Psyrassa nigroænea, n. sp.

Elongata, gracilis, nigro-ænea, breviter erecte pilosa, supra capite, thorace sat sparsim, elytris (prope apicem excepto) dense punctatis, ad apicem recte breviter truncata; femoribus rufis, tibiis et

tarsis paullo obscurioribus. Antennæ (♀) tenues, articulis 3—5 supra carnatis, 3io apice valide, 4to brevissime, spinosis, cæteris inermibus. Palpi ad apicem mediocriter dilatata, truncata. Long. 11 millim., ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Iguala in Guerrero (*Höge*). One example only.

Ceresium simplex, Gyll., Syn. Ins., App., i., 3, p. 178 (*Stenochorus*); *philippense*, Newm., Ent., 1842, p. 247 (*Emona*); *guttaticolle*, Fairm., Rev. Zool., 1850, p. 63 (*Hesperophanes*); id., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 1881, p. 472 (*Ceresium*); *Nyctipeta luzonica*, Eschsch., Dej. Cat., 3rd ed., p. 354; *Cerambyx maculaticollis*, Blanch., Voy. Pole Sud., iv., t. 16, f. 9 (*Diatomocephala* in text, p. 267).

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco and Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*Höge*). Several examples.

Lacordaire (Gen. Col., viii., p. 355) adds other names to the synonymy of this widely-distributed insect, and mentions Guayaquil, an American locality, as coming within its range. I have examined examples from the Philippines, Madagascar, New Caledonia, New Ireland, and the Sandwich Islands. The genus is an addition to the Mexican fauna.

Hexoplon smithi, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 12).

H. albipenni (Bates) proxime affine. Caput, thorax, elytrorum basis antennarumque articuli 1 et 2 castaneo-rufi politii; antennarum articuli 3—11 et pedes melleo-flavi; elytra (triente basali castaneo-rufa nigro-maculata excepta) albo-testacea et utrinque post medium signatura V-formi, maculaque majori versus apicem, nigra. Subtus piceo-nigrum, ventris lateribus griseo-tomentosis. Supra lævis, elytris versus basin sparsim lineatim punctulatis, sutura sulcoque discoidali anterioribus depressis, ad apicem utrinque hispinosis. Femora sublinearia, intermedia et postica ad apicem unispinosa. Long. 12½ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Dos Arroyos in Guerrero, alt. 1000 ft. (*H. H. Smith*). A single example.

In markings resembles most *H. calligramma* (Bates), but the posterior spot of the elytra is not a narrow undulated fascia, but large, triangular, and black.

Hexoplon sylvarum, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 14).

Angustum, thorace angustissimo et relative elongato; melleo-flavum, politum, capite, thorace, antennis articulis 1 et 2 elytris utrinque maculis duabus—1ma subhumerali, 2nda magna subapicali—castaneo-rufis. Supra læve, elytris fere usque ad apicem sparsim lineatim punctatis, sutura et sulculis anterioribus depressis, apice utrinque spina unica valida exteriori. Femora intermedia et postica sublinearia, apice unispinosa. Subtus testaceo-rufum, prothorace sicut supra castaneo-rufo. Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*). One example only.

Gnomidolon denticorne, n. sp.

Angustum, nitidum, erecto sparse pilosum antennisque basin versus longe laxe ciliatis. Caput et thorax castaneo-rufi, læves, hic anguste cylindricus. Elytra apice truncata, angulo exteriori longe spinoso, sutura et sulculo discoidali anterioribus hoc sat grosse punctato-striato; flavo-testacea, vitta utrinque elongata subflexuosa, basali ad apicem cum macula mediana fere conjuncta, vittula marginali versus basin et fascia ante apicali antice apud suturam profunde indentata, nigris. Subtus piceo-nigrum. Antennæ et pedes melleo-flavæ, illis articulis 1 et 2 rufis, Imo ad apicem extus valde dentiformiter producto. Pedes melleo-flavi, femoribus posticis sublinearibus (4 anterioribus ad medium paullo dilatatis) apice unispinosis. Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*coll. Bates*).

Ibidion ruatanum, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 15, ♂).

I. gaumeri (Bates) primo intuitu similis sed valde differt, antennarum articulis dilatatis 3—5 haud linearibus, ad basin angustatis, 4to elongato-subovato, vix perspicue carinatis. Castaneo-rufum nitidum, longe erecte setosum, elytris utrinque maculis duabus albo-testaceis nigro-cinctis, 1ma ante medium lineari, vittiformi, 2nda post-medium parva ovata. Caput punctatum. Thorax elongatus, fere cylindricus, in medio paullulum rotundato-dilatatus, absque tuberculis sparsim setifero-porosis. Elytra in medio planata sat dense punctulata, apicè singulatim obtuse rotundato. Long. 9 millim., ♂.

Hab. HONDURAS, Ruatan Island (*Gaumer*). A single example.

Ibidion griseolum, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 13, ♂).

I. textili (Thoms.) individuis griseis subsimilis, sed valde differt, elytris apice singulatim obtuse rotundatis, aliter signatis, antennisque articulo 3io breviori (articulo 4to haud duplo longiori). Anguste elongatum, thorace relative breviori, pallide rufo-fuscum, griseo subtiliter pubescens subopacum parce setosum, elytris extus nitentibus, utrinque maculis duabus (una paullo ante, 2nda paullo post-medium) irregulariter oblongis albo-testaceis. Thorax cylindricus, angustus, linea dorsali lævi, disco utrinque poris nonnullis setiferis. Elytra dorso subplanata, bicostulata, sat dense sublineatim punctata, apicem versus lævioribus. Antennæ articulis 3—5 minus late depressis supra carinatis, 5to 4to paullo longiori, 4to 3io triente tantum breviori. Femora valde clavata, tibiis haud carinatis. Long. 12—14 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*Höge*). Two examples.

Ibidion gaumeri, n. sp. (Pl. V., fig. 16, ♂).

I. textili (Thoms.) affinis, castaneo-rufum nitidum, corpore subtus (et interdum thorace) obscurioribus, elytris longe erecte pilosis, in medio planato-depressis, antennis dimidio basali laxe et longe ciliatis. Caput et thorax subtiliter griseo-pubescentia, hic elongato-cylindricus, disco antico bituberculato. Elytra utrinque maculis duabus oblongis albo-testaceis—1ma longiori paullo ante, 2nda breviori et oblique longe, post-medium—passim (partibus supra maculas et prope apicem sublævibus exceptis) punctulata, apice utrinque oblique truncato, angulis acutis. Antennæ (♂) corpore dimidio longiores; articulis 3—5 depressis et latioribus, sat linearibus, valide carinatis, 4to 3io plus quam duplo breviori. Femora fortiter clavata, posticis extus carinata. Long. 10—15 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Distenia lineatopora, Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v., p. 35, tab. xvii., fig. 12.

Mr. H. H. Smith obtained a few examples of this species at Omilteme in Guerrero, alt. 8000 ft., which differ from the unique Guatemalan type-specimen in the number of lines of large punctures or pores on the elytra; instead of four only, they have four longer lines, with a variable number of pores in the interspaces between the rows. The femora, too, are often black, with the base only tawny-testaceous. The size varies from 10 to

16 millim. The two oblique dark fasciæ of the elytra are often irregular, and crossed by a longitudinal line down the middle of each elytron.

Distenia hœgei, Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v.,
p. 271, tab xix., figg. 16, 17.

Two examples taken by Mr. H. H. Smith at Amula in Guerrero, alt. 6000 ft., show a further variation in colours in addition to that described: the apical fourth of the elytra is wholly fulvous (nearly as in the var., fig. 17), the median fascia, of the same colour, is broad and dentate, widening on the side and terminating before the suture, and there is a third similar fascia close to the base (which is black), including the humerus and reaching the suture, the tawny-red colour continuing along the suture to the apex. The femora are wholly black; the antennæ tawny-red. The apex of the elytra is exactly as in the type-form, briefly truncate, with the sutural angle alone produced.

Distenia trifasciata, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 1, var.).

D. hœgei (Bates) affinis, sed differt, *inter alia*, elytris apice prope suturam acute bidentatis et breviter sinuatis. Ænescenti-nigra, erecte pilosa, elytris fasciis latis subrectis tribus suturam haud attingentibus griseo- vel fulvo-griseo tomentosus. Antennis fulvo-rufo-testaceis, griseo-pubescentibus, scapo curvato-clavato, fere nigro; pedibus piceo-rufis, femoribus clavatis, clava nigro-ænea. Caput discrete punctatum, vertice fere lævi. Thorax sicut in *D. undata* 5-callosus, lævis, partibus depressis punctatis punctisque minutis intermixtis, tuberculo laterali conico, acuto, subelevato. Elytra a basi usque ad medium grosse striato-punctata, spatio lato basali inter strias suturalem et 2dam crebre confuse punctato. Subtus fere lævis, polita. Long. 15—22 millim.

Var. Antennis toto fulvo-rufis.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa, Acapulco (*Höge*), Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

The small example (15 millim.) from Acapulco differs from the others in the apex of the elytra being widely sinuate-truncate, with the angles acute and equal; it is a ♂. In the others (both sexes) the elytra, which are gradually narrowed, as usual in *Distenia*, from the base, are rapidly narrowed in a curve near the apex, and the

sinuate-truncature is narrow, and its angles, prolonged and acute, are rather closely approximated. The grey fasciæ are about equal in width to the two resulting intermediate fasciæ of the brassy-black ground colour.

Vesperoctenus flohri, Bates, Entom. Monthly Mag.,
1891, p. 160.

This singular form is a notable addition to the insect fauna of Mexico, for the discovery of which science is indebted to the zeal and industry of Mr. Richard Becker. Mr. Julius Flohr, with his usual liberality, has supplied us with specimens of both sexes. Mr. Becker's examples were obtained in the Sierra Madre of Durango.

Gaurotes multiguttatus, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 2, ♀).

G. maculoso (Bates) affinis, differt corpore toto obscure viridescenti-æneo, antennis fusco-nigris, articulis 3—11 basi griseis vel fulvo-griseis. Supra sat dense setifero-punctulatus punctis minoribus intermixtis, vertice spatio late mediano thoraceque disco plus minusve lævibus, pube grisea maculatim vestitus, elytris præcipue maculis parvis passim ornatis, apice sinuato-truncatis, angulis (præcipue suturali) acutis dentiformibus. Subtus cum pedibus densius griseo-pubescens; mesosterno convexo, antice alto verticali. ♂. Pygidium elongatum, deflexum, politum. Long. 11—14 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Xucumanatlan in Guerrero, alt. 7000 ft. (*H. H. Smith*). Two females.

A male example received from Mr. Harford, also from the State of Guerrero.

Ophistomis xanthotelus, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 4, ♂).

Angustissimus, postice attenuatus, niger nitidus, antennis articulis 3 terminalibus late fulvis. Caput totum nitidum, discrete sat dense punctatum, rostro mediocriter elongato. Thorax medio vix perspicue dilatato, lateribus fere rectis, sparsius discrete punctatus, linea dorsali lævi. Elytra postice valde attenuata, passim æqualiter et discrete punctulata punctis tenuiter griseo-piliferis, dorso basali et disco nullo modo depressis, apice utrinque medio longo unispinoso. Subtus fere lævis, politus. ♂. Ventris segmentum apicale elongatum, profunde longitudinaliter concavum; ♀ postice paullo minus attenuata, ventris segmento apicali brevi apice triangulariter excisa. Long. 12—16 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Acaguizotla, alt. 3000 ft., La Venta, alt. 300 ft., Rincon, alt. 2800 ft., all in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Euryptera unicolor, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 3).

E. fulvella (Bates) affinis. Oblonga, convexa, postice vix perspicue ampliata, læte fulvo-sericea, antennis, tibiis apice, tarsorumque articulis apice, nigris. Capite antice rostro valde elongato, palpis fuscis. Thorax late campanuliformis, cum elytris fulvo-aureo recumbente-pubescentis, ante medium leviter dilatatus, angulis posticis elongatis acutis. Elytra oblonga, æqualiter convexa, dense punctulata, apice late obtuse flexuoso-truncata; angulo suturali rotundato, exteriori breviter dentato. Long. 15 millim., ♀?

Hab. MEXICO, Tepetlapa in Guerrero, alt. 3000 ft. (*H. H. Smith*). A single example.

Euryptera planicoxis, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 5).

Fulva nitida, pube fulvo-sericea vestita, antennis pedibusque nigris, femoribus subtus tibiis tarsisque ad basin fulvis; thorace vitta centrali paullo abbreviata fusca. Caput antice mediocriter elongatum, partibus oris fuscis; oculi valde convexi, ad medium intus profunde emarginati. Thorax campanuliformis, medio ad basin lobato. Elytra postice mediocriter dilatata, apice late truncata, angulis suturali et exteriori æqualiter acute dentatis, disco posteriori 3—4 sulcato carinaque acuta subsuturali; margine laterali incrassato, longe et dense fulvo-fimbriato. Abdomen rufescens. Ab omnibus *Lepturionis* differt, coxis anticis nullo modo salientes, sed acetabulis extus acute angulatis, intermediisque apertis. Antennæ corporis dimidio hand longiores; articulis 3 et 4 paullulum abbreviatis, 5—11 æqualibus. Mesosternum gibbosum. Long. 12½ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Trötsch*). One example only.

The flat anterior coxæ, which do not project higher than the prosternal process, are an anomaly in *Euryptera*, and in all other genera of typical *Lepturinae*.

Odontocera yucatca, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 7, ♂).

O. fuscicorni (Bates) affinis et simillima, at differt thorace creberrime ruguloso-punctato nec alveolato, elytrisque ad basin vitula obscura valde oblique suturam longe post scutellum spectanti. Gracilis, nigro-obscura opaca; elytris pallido-vitreis fusco-marginatis, abdominis medio hand longioribus, postice valde angustatis

apicibusque recte truncatis, vittula utrinque valde obliqua basali nigro-fusca, interdum obsoleta (ibique aspere punctulatis). Antennæ mediocres, articulis 5—10 serratis, 3io duobus sequentibus conjunctis longiori, cylindrico, tenui; obscure rufis. Thorax subovatus, postice angustatus, pilis argenteis anguste marginatus. Pedes obscure rufi, femorum clava nigro-fusca. Abdomen gracile clavatum ad basin attenuatum, nigro-fuscum, vel obscure rufum, segmentis 1—3 postice flavo-marginatis; ♂ articulo apicali ventrali medio valde concavo, ♀ plano. Long. 9—15 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Acyphoderes cribricollis, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig 6, ♂).

A. acutipenni (Chevr.) affinis; differt *inter alia*, thoracis disco grosse punctato, limbo partibusque depressis aureo-tomentosis. Multo angustior, nigro-fuscus, aureo-fulvo pubescens, elytris fulvis, vitreis, antennis et pedibus fulvo-rufis, femoribus posticis versus basin tibiisque apice nigro-fusco annulatis. Caput antice fulvo-aureo tomentosum, vertice glabro grosse punctato. Thorax sat angustus, subovatus, disco inæquali subcalloso glabro grosse punctato, limbo fulvo-aureo tomentoso. Elytra usque ad basin segmenti penultimi extensa, vitrea, fulva, fusco-marginata, passim sparse punctulata, gradatim deliscentia, apice obtuse rotundata. Abdomen subtus fulvo-bifasciatum, segmento apicali ventrali rotundato-dilatato concavo. Antennæ sat graciles, articulis 6—10 sensim paullulum latioribus et serratis. Femora omnia gracile clavata. Long. 15—18 millim., ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*). Three examples, males.

Notwithstanding its elongate slender form, the species, by the longitudinal elevations of the thoracic disk, belongs to the genus *Acyphoderes*.

Charisia nigerrima, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 8, ♀).

C. barbiero (Kirby) brevior et latior, tota nigra, subtus polita. Caput sparsim griseo-pubescens, grosse punctatum. Thorax valde transversus, in medio transversim densissime nigro-pilosus, postice subnudus ibique callo mediano polito. Elytra brevia, triangularia, humeris et apice asperrime punctatis, intus densissime nigropilosa, lateribus versus apicem elevatis politis ibique disco concavo. Pectus, femora omnia tibiæque 2 posticæ dense nigro-pilosæ, hæc longius et densius extus versus apicem pilosæ. Long. 11 millim., ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

This genus (*Charis*, Newm.) is new to the Central-American fauna.*

PACHYMEROLA, nov. gen.

Gen. *Coremiæ* (Serv.) proxime affine, corpore gracili, sed conspicue differt femoribus posticis corpore paullo longioribus, gradatim valde clavatis subtus (cum tibiis) minute denticulatis, tibiisque posticis nudis. Palpi breves, articulo apicali haud angustato, late truncato. Antennæ longitudini corpori æquales; scapo clavato, articulis 3io (scapo subæquali) 4to et 5to gradatim perparum longioribus, 6—11 gradatim brevioribus 6to 5to paullo breviori, 5—11 paullulum compressis apicibusque extus angulatis. Thorax gracilis, post medium brevissime tuberculatus, antice paullo angustatus. Elytra linearia, ad apicem singulatim acuminata. Pedes mediocriter elongati, tarsi articulo 1mo 2 et 3 conjunctis subæquali.

The mesothoracic epimera reach the middle haunch-sockets, as in *Coremia*, and the group to which that genus belongs. The surface of the body is nearly opaque.

Pachymerola vitticollis, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 11).

Nigra, opaca, supra tenuiter, subtus densius, griseo-pubescentibus, elytris obscure ænescentibus, lateribus a humeris usque ultra medium subnitidis; thorace utrinque vitta recta flavo-grisea. Elytra subtiliter alutacea, et sparsim aspere punctulata. Long. 8½ millim., ♂?

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero, 4600 ft. (*H. H. Smith*). A single example, apparently ♂.

Cyllene robinia, Forst., Nov. Sp. Ins., p. 43 (1771) (*Leptura*); *pictus*, Drury, Ill., ii., Index (1773) (*Leptura*); i., p. 91, t. 41, f. 2; *flexuosus*, Fabr., Syst. Ent., p. 191 (1775) (*Callidium*).

Hab. MEXICO, Villa Lerdo in Durango (*Höge*).

A new species to the Mexican fauna. The specimens do not differ in the least from others with which I have compared them from the Southern States.

* The name *Charis* is long preoccupied in Lepidoptera (Hübner, 1816), and I propose to change it to *Charisia*.—[G. C. Champion.]

Trichoxys cinereolus, n. sp.

T. pellito (White) quoad colores et signaturas similis. Niger, elytris exceptis, dense griseo-cinereo tomentosus, elytris ad basin marginis exteriori (anguste) sutura tota (apud apicem dilatata) annulo basali utrinque ovato (suturæ adherenti), fascia recta tenui mediana altera latiori post-mediana (apud suturam dilatata marginemque exteriorem haud attingenti) flavescenti-cinereis. Thorax rotundatus, elytris anguste elongato-oblongis ad apicem oblique truncatis (angulo exteriori breviter dentato). Antennæ (♀) corporis dimidio paullo longiores, (♂) segmentum ventralem 3ium attingentes; femora postica (♀) segmenti 3ii apicem (♂) abdominis apicem, attingentia. Long. 15 millim., ♀; 11 millim., ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*), Guerrero (*Harford*). One example of each sex.

Ochresthes nigritus, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 10).

Gracilis, niger, subtus griseo-cinereo dense pubescens, supra nigro-pubescens, antennis articulis 3—11 pedibusque (femoribus partim nigris exceptis) obscure rufis; elytris fasciis angustis tribus, 1ma paullo ante, 2nda paullo post-medium, 3ia ante apicem (in maculas quatuor divisa), maculaque suturali ante fasciam primam, cinereo-pubescentibus; ad apicem singulatim rotundatis, suturaque posteriori minus depressa et carina divergenti discoidali fere obsoleta. Thorax rotundatus, versus basin sat fortiter angustatus. Elytra apice interdum cinereo-maculata. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ —12 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme, alt. 8000 ft., Chilpancingo, alt. 4600 ft., both in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Closely allied to *O. viridiventris* (Chevr.), and scarcely distinguishable from it except in the very different colour of the pubescence which clothes the upper surface. It belongs, with *O. viridiventris*, to a section of the genus in which the posterior-divergent discoidal carinæ of the elytra are barely perceptible, and the apices without truncature. All the specimens I have seen from Guerrero are alike in the black upper surface and cinereous elytral belts. In *O. viridiventris* the colour is ochreous.

Ochresthes clerinus, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 13).

O. viridiventris (Chevr.) affinis; capite thoraceque relative parvis, hoc perparum rotundato. Niger, subtus dense cinereo-pubescens, capite thoraceque obscure griseis, antennis (scapo fusco excepto) et pedibus fulvo-rufis; elytris ad apicem singulatim rotundatis, sutura

parum depressa, flavo-griseo tomentosis, fasciis quatuor (marginem haud attingentibus) nigris, 2 anterioribus postice curvatis et prope suturam ascendentibus, 2 posterioribus subrectis media linea nigra tenui connexis. Long. 11 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero, alt. 8000 ft. (H. H. Smith). One example only.

Closely allied to *O. nigrinus* and *O. viridiventris*.

Ochresthes obscuricornis, n. sp.

O. viridiventri (Chevr.) iterum affinis, et differt corpore supra griseo-tomentoso, antennis et femoribus obscure piceis, illis articulis 3—8, tibiis et tarsis obscure rufis. Thorax rotundatus. Elytra sutura posteriori depressa carinisque discoidalibus obtusis, apice rotundatis, grisea, fasciis 4 nigris, 2 anterioribus postice curvatis, 3ia post-medium latiori et antice valde curvatis, 4ta abbreviata obliqua. Long. 12½ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Guerrero (Harford).

One example, in my own collection.

Ochresthes tulensis, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 12).

O. sommeri (Chevr.) affinis et similis sed elytris relative longioribus, ad apicem truncatis, angulo exteriori dentiformi. Ochraceo-tomentosus, antennis pedibusque rufis. Elytra signaturis fuscis: —(1) fascia transversa juxta basin (raro obsoleta), (2) fasciis duabus ante medium paullo obliquis et flexuosis, extus prope marginem conjunctis, (3) fasciisque duabus ante apicem valde angulatis (præcipue anteriori). Thorax disco sæpe infuscato. Long. 13—15 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Tula in Hidalgo (Höge).

Separable in all the very numerous examples from *O. sommeri* and *O. circuliferus* by the two ante-median elytral fasciæ not being subsemicircular, and enclosing a pale spot. It differs also in the relatively longer elytra, which, however, have not the narrow form, tapering near the apex, of *O. citrinus* and *O. pollinosus*.

Clytanthus hololeucus, n. sp.

C. clathrato (Chevr.) affinis, elongatus, elytris sutura depressa, costa obtusa utrinque elevata, apicibusque truncatis, angulo suturali minuto exteriori valido dentiformibus; differt colore toto griseo-cinereo pubescens, ventris lateribus densius et magis cinereis. Thorax gracile ovatus. Long. 10½—13 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Saltillo in Coahuila (Höge).

Distinguished among the Clytid group by its uniform hoary laid pubescence. It belongs to the section (which includes all the Mexican species referred to *Clytanthus*) in which the elytra are as in *Cyllene*, *Trichoxys*, and *Ochresthes*, truncated and dentate at the apex, with depressed suture (except at the base), and a dorsal carina. The carina is, however, very obtuse, and the facies of the species, the slender elongate form, and narrow forehead (between the antennæ) give them a close resemblance to the *Clytanthi*.

Neoclytus smithi, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 9, ♂).

Mecometopo hægei (Bates) affinis; sed fronte nullo modo elongato thoraceque crista dorsali distinctus. Brevis, fusco-niger, sericeo griseo subtiliter pubescens, elytris fascia lata paullo ante medium (versus suturam dilatata marginemque haud attingenti) alteraque subapicali (apud suturam antice dilatata) pallide flavis; antennis (♂ corporis dimidium attingentibus, apicem versus paullo incrassatis) pedibusque rufo-piceis. Caput antice infra oculos parum elongatum, transversum. Thorax elytris paullulum latior, usque prope basin paullo dilatatus, ad basin constrictus, dorso convexo juxta basin subito declivis, in medio longitudinaliter elevatus et grosse transversim rugosus. Femora postica elongata et valde clavata; tibiis gracilibus. Long. 10 millim., ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Rincon in Guerrero, 2800 ft. (*H. II. Smith*).

I have seen one example only of this elegant little species, which seems to me better placed in *Neoclytus* than in *Mecometopus*, notwithstanding its greater general resemblance to many species of the latter genus.

Tilloclytus conradti, n. sp.

T. clavipedi (Bates) proxime affinis. Minor, niger, antennis, femorum basi tarsisque obscure rufis. Thorax elongato-cordatus, valde convexus, punctatus, cinereo-pubescens, medio disco fascia curvata nigra ibique utrinque cristula parva transversa. Elytra minus elongata, postice valde convexa, humeris prominentibus, utrinque prope basin crista obliqua et pone hanc fascia obliqua depressa, nitida, punctata, apicibus singulatim rotundatis; nigra, fascia basali, lineis duabus obliquis mox pone cristam, et tertia parte apicali, cinereo-pubescentibus. Long. 7½ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*).

One example only. The antennæ are quite free from spine, and the basal joint of the posterior tarsi is longer than all the remaining joints taken together. The middle part of the elytra is velvety black, and with the base shows no distinct punctuation; the convex posterior part, which has a coarser greyish pile, and is slightly shining, is finely punctured.

Euderces cribripennis, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 14).

E. lævicaudæ (Bates) affinis. Niger, antennarum basi tarsisque obscure rufis, elytris totis dense, dimidio basali grossius, dimidio apicali subtilius, punctatis, punctis majoribus setiferis intermixtis. Thorax elongatus, convexus, usque ultra medium leviter dilatatus, deinde ad basin citius angustatus, totus (hic illic confluentem) punctulato-strigosus. Elytra mediocriter subæqualiter convexa, subnitida, macula utrinque nigra velutina prope suturam haud procul a basi ibique fascia tenui recta eburnea suturam haud attingenti. Femora valde clavata; tarsi postici articulo basali 2 et 3 conjunctis subæquali. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero, alt. 4600 ft. (H. H. Smith).

Apilocera breviformis, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 15).

A. sculpticollis (Bates) affinis; relative brevior elytrisq;e postice valde convexas. Nigra, antennis pedibusq;e rufo-piceis, elytris tertia parte apicali cinereo-pubescentibus fasciæq;e tenui recta ante medium eburnea. Caput minute et dense punctulatum. Thorax elongato, subovatus, antice convexus, dense asperè punctulatus, erecte cinereo-pilosus, ante medium sulculo arcuato impressus. Elytra in medio coarctata ibique transversim depressa, postice valde convexa, tuberculo utrinque sub-basali alte elevato, triangulari compresso; ante fasciolam eburneam crebre punctulata et griseo-pubescentia, mox post fasciolam nigro-velutina deinde nigro-polita, sparsim punctulata, triente apicali dense cinereo-pubescentia. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (H. H. Smith). One example only.

Apilocera yucateca, n. sp. (Pl. VI., fig. 16).

A. sculpticollis (Bates) affinis; elytris ante medium multo minus et parum constricto-depressis. Obscure fulvo-rufa opaca (abdomine obscuriori), erecte pilosa; elytris quarto apicali cinereo-

pubescentibus, ante medium utrinque semifascia recta eburnea, tuberculis centro basalibus oblongis mediocriter elevatis, obtusis; superficie sat dense punctulata, fascia parum punctata excepta ante maculam cineream apicalem. Thorax elongatus, paullo convexus, usque post medium leviter dilatatus, basi sat fortiter contracta, dorso longitudinaliter hic illic confluentem striato. Antennæ articulis 8—11 fusco-nigræ.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Rhopalophora eximia, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 1).

Elongata, gracilis, æneo-cyanea nitida, vittis duabus aureo-fulvis a thoracis margine anteriori usque ad elytrorum apicem extensis apud elytra latioribus et suturam fere attingentibus; antennis pedibusque lætius cyaneis; corpore subtus (præcipue lateribus) fulvo-aureo tomentoso. Thorax elongatus, antice paullo angustatus, dorso sparsim transverse rugoso. Elytra lateribus nudis sat grosse subsparsum punctata, apice breviter oblique truncata. Long. $14\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero, alt. 4600 ft. (*H. H. Smith*).

One example only of this beautiful and very distinct species has been received.

Cosmisoma nudicorne, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 2, ♂).

C. martyra (Thoms.) simillimum, differt solum antennæ articulo 5to haud penicillato. Long. 13 millim., ♂.

Hab. PANAMA, Chiriqui (*Tröttsch*).

One example, differing in nothing from *C. martyra* except in the absence of hair-brush from the antennæ. The colour is the same metallic greenish blue, with a dark subvelutine sutural vitta, and the thorax has the same strong sculpture, viz., a deep transverse sulcus near the anterior, and another equally deep near the posterior, margin, the latter angulated anteriorly, and the intermediate space with five large obtuse tubercles. The antennæ have the same proportions ciliated beneath joints 1 to 4, and with equally long and slender apical joints. It is possible it may be only a variety or aberration.

Cosmisoma reticulatum, Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col.,
v., p. 311.

This curious species, which was unique in the Sallé collection, has been taken in some numbers by Herr Höge at Acapulco. In all the examples the joints 3—5 of the antennæ, except the black apical brush on the 5th, the base of the femora, and tibiæ, are testaceous-red.

Chrysoprasis guerrerensis, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 3).

C. æneiventri (Bates) affinis, sed minor et minus elongata; viridi-ænea vel ænea (abdomine concolori) nitida, antennis et pedibus nigris; toto corpore breviter setoso. Caput crebre punctatum, epistomate aurato. Thorax rotundatus, prope basin mediocriter, antice magis et longius, angustatus, alveolato-punctatus, linea dorsali brevi posteriori. Elytra apice obtusissime singulatim truncata, discrete æqualiter punctata, nitida, apice nitidiora. Metasternum sat dense sed discrete punctulatum. Pedes mediocriter elongati, aspere punctati; femoribus posticis elongatis tibiisque flexuosis. Antennæ corpore (♂) paullo longiores, (♀) paullo breviores, articulis 3—6 ad apicem intus brevissime spinosis. Long. 8½—11 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco (*H. H. Smith, Höge*).

A good series of examples. In form the species is like a small and slightly built *C. sthenias*, Bates, or *C. bouchardi*, Pascoe; but it differs from the group to which these belong by the æneous abdomen.

Chrysoprasis sthenias, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.,
1870, p. 411; Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v., p. 64.

Var. *C. leptosthenias*.

A forma typica differt solum antennis et pedibus distincte longioribus, metasternoque minus grosse et in medio haud alveolatim punctato. Long. 11—13 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Mescala and Dos Arroyos in Guerrero, alt. 1000 ft. (*H. H. Smith*), Acapulco (*Höge*).

Three examples, one of which is a ♀. In the ♂ the antennæ are nearly half as long again as the body; in the typical *C. sthenias* they are only about one-fourth longer than the body. The species is found also, as a slight var., in Nicaragua.

Zenochloris barbicauda, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 4).

Elongata, sublinearis, obscure viridi-opaca, subtus cum pedibus viridi-metallica abdomineque rufo; supra glabra, elytris apice excepta setosis. Caput rugoso-punctatum. Thorax relative angustus, paullo post-medium subangulatum leviter dilatatus, deinde usque ad basin paullo sinuato-angustatus, supra dense sed fere passim discrete punctulatus, vittula dorsali-posteriori lævi. Elytra apice breviter oblique truncata, margine laterali medio longe sinuato, epipleuris angustis prope basin latioribus, acute marginatis; dense, postice subconfluentem, punctulata, glabra, opaca, ænea, apice grosse setifero-punctata. Metasternum haud dense piloso-punctatum. Abdomen punctulatum. Pedes aspere punctati et breviter setosi, femoribus posticis valde elongatis tibiis subflexuosis. Antennæ breves, corporis dimidio (♀) subæquales, (♂) paullo longiores, nec spinosæ nec ciliatæ, articulo 3io scapo parum longiori, 5—10 subcompressis, ad apicem extus breviter productis. Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ —14 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Mescala in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Acapulco (*Höge*). Three examples.

In the form and proportions of the antennal joints, and other characters, this species agrees with *Z. paradoxa*, and I refer it to the same genus, notwithstanding the difference in the facies. Two Colombian species (undescribed?) have the same sharply defined and carinated epipleuræ, but they have a distinct thoracic lateral tubercle or spine.

Stenophenus sublavicollis, n. sp.

S. cribripenni (Thoms.) affinis, forsitan ejus varietas; paullo minus angustatus; thorace punctis multo minoribus et paucioribus, fere lævi, elytris densius magis æqualiter punctulatis apiceque spina exteriori minus elongata. Niger, pedibus rufo-testaceis. Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ — $13\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco, Rincon, and Venta de Pelegrino, in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Mr. Smith found *S. cribripennis* also in Guerrero, chiefly at Chilpancingo; and Herr Höge took it in considerable numbers at various localities in the same State, including Acapulco.

Stenosphenus sexlineatus, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 5, ♂).

S. ochraceo (Bates) simillimus; an varietas?; differt tantum thorace latiori, mox pone angulos anticos latius rotundato, lateribus utrinque punctis ochraceo-setiferis paucis. Rufo-testaceus, antennis articulis 3—11, elytris utrinque sutura et lineis lævibus elevatis tribus, nigro-fuscis, intervallis ochraceo incumbenti-pilosis; corpore subtus utrinque ochraceo-piloso. Thorax medio sparsissime punctulato. Long. 12—15 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

Differs from *S. ochraceus*, which is found from Chontales (Nicaragua) through Guatemala to Durango in North Mexico, in the constantly wider and more broadly rounded thorax, the sides of which, instead of being densely tomentose, have only a few greyish-yellow hairs.

Stenosphenus gaumeri, n. sp.

S. hirsutipenni (Bates) proxime affinis, sed distinctus statura minori, thorace angustiori cum lateribus perparum rotundatis, scapo et femoribus rufis etc. Parvus, angustus, testaceo-rufus politus, elytris castaneo-rufis utrinque vittis ochraceo-pilosis postice confluentibus tribus; antennis (scapo rufo excepto), tibiis et tarsis nigro-fuscis. Subtus castaneo-fuscus politus, lateribus subtiliter griseo-pilosis. Thorax angustus, oblongus, medio paullulum rotundato, dorso fere impunctato. Elytra recte attenuata, apice truncata, utrinque bispinosa; supra sat disperse punctata. Long. 9—11 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*). Three examples.

Stenosphenus comus, n. sp.

Elongata, capite antice breviori thoraceque breviori quadrato-ovato, elytris dense erecte pubescentibus; rufo-testaceus, antennis obscure fuscis. Caput confluentem punctatum. Thorax lateribus dense pubescens, dorso sublævi punctis majoribus piliferis. Elytra apice paullo oblique truncata, angulis acutis, brevibus; dense passim piloso-punctulata. Long. 9 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Villa Lerdo in Durango (*Höge*). Two examples.

Stenosphenus vitticollis, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 6, ♀).

Pallide fulvo-testaceus nitidus, capite et thorace vitta mediana nigerrima, elytris sutura anguste et interdum lineis abbreviatis

lateralibus et dorsalibus nigris, intervallis subsparsim incumbenti-ochraceo-pilosis, apice spinis duabus nigris exteriori elongata. Antennæ piceo-nigræ, articulis basi plus minusve obscure rufis. Caput parum punctatum, vitta nigra epistoma haud attingenti. Thorax gracile trapezoideus, lateribus paullulum rotundatis, dorso æquali fere impunctato. Pedes rufi, femoribus, tibiis tarsorumque apicibus nigris. Subtus rufus, lateribus fusco-nigris ochraceo-pubescentibus; prosterno utrinque vitta angusta nigra. Long. 13 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, PANZOS in Vera Paz (*Conradt*).

Ancylocera rubella, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 8, ♀).

A. cardinali (Dalm.) affinis et simillima; differt tantum elytris relative multo brevioribus, articulo 3io (♀) 4to haud longiori. Linearis, læte rufa, antennis, pedibus, prosterno medio, mesosterno toto metasternique lateribus nigris. Antennæ (♀) corporis medium vix attingentes, articulis 3—6 sicut in *A. cardinali* ♀ triangularibus, sed 7—10 magis oblongis. Thorax densissime grosse confluentem punctatus; elytra sublineatim dense prope apicem confuse punctatis. Long. 9 millim., ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco (*H. H. Smith*). One example only.

Championa badeni, n. sp.

Quoad formam *C. aurata* (Bates) similis, sed thorace adhuc longiori elytrisque supra subplanatis apicibusque inermibus, rotundatis. Griseo-fusca, griseo brevissime pilosa, elytris ad medium fascia recta integra eburnea, secundaque ante apicem cinereo-pilosa. Oculi supra postice omnino divisi. Thorax cylindrico-elongatus, dense subrugose punctatus. Elytra dense confluentem punctata. Femora quam in *C. aurata* et *C. ctenostomoides*, magis abrupte sed vix crassius clavata. Antennæ (♀) corpore multo breviores, articulo 4to abbreviato 3ii dimidio breviori. Long. 14 millim., ♀.

Hab. MEXICO.

A specimen of this species was sent to me with one of *C. ctenostomoides*, by Dr. Baden, without locality. The subsequent discovery of an indubitable Mexican example of the latter in the Sallé collection enabled me, in the *Biologia Centr.-Amer.* (Col., v., p. 315), to verify its locality, and I am now convinced that *C. badeni*, notwithstanding its different coloration and form of the elytral apices, is also Mexican. I have seen no other example.

C. ctenostomoides has been found in some numbers by Mr. H. H. Smith at Amula and Xucumanatlan in Guerrero.

Evander xanthomelas, Guér., Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 258 (*Amphidesmus*); Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v., pp. 72, 316.

Var. Elytris ochraceis, trienti apicali solum nigro; cæteris sicut in forma typica.

Hab. MEXICO, Monterey in Nuevo Leon (*Höge*). One example; the typical form occurring also in the same locality.

Athetesis convergens, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 10).

Valde elongata, fulvescenti-flava, incumbenti-pubescent, collo, antennis, thorace vittis duabus antice convergentibus, elytris fascia lata basali (nec marginem nec suturam attingenti) trienteque apicali, pedibusque (femorum basi excepta) nigris. Caput relative parvum, ante oculos transversim quadratum, verticale, tuberibus antenniferis paullo elevatis quadratis. Thorax trapezoideus, paullo post medium angulatim dentatus, ante dentem recte angustatus, post dentem sinuatus haud angustatus, angulis posticis prolongatis, dorso paullo inæquali, punctatus. Scutellum triangulare nigrum. Elytra valde elongata, quam in *A. proluxa* latiora et minus cylindrica, apicibus late singulatim rotundatis, utrinque disco usque paullo ultra medium tricostato, interstitiis apud fascias nigras minute et dense, apud fasciam medianam fulvam, grossius et minus dense punctatis, marginibus breviter fimbriatis. Antennæ (♀?) corporis dimidio perparum longiores, articulis 4—10 brevibus paullulum serratis. Subtus fulva nitida, metasterni lateribus abdominisque apice nigris. Mesosternum declive fere planum. Long. 19 millim., ♀?

Hab. MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero, 6000 ft. (*H. II. Smith*). One example.

The genus *Athetesis* is very closely allied to *Evander*, differing only in its long cylindrical form, and the nearly plane, very short antennæ. The present species is evidently congeneric with *A. proluxa*, although the anteriorly convergent thorax gives it a different facies. This genus is new to the Mexican fauna.

Elytroleptus seabricollis, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 7).

E. pallido (Thoms.) brevior, elytris parum et gradatim dilatatis, apice acuminatim rotundato margineque sat longe fimbriato; subeyaneo-niger, dense erecte pilosus, partibus oris, vertice pedibusque anticis fulvo-rufis, elytris plus quam dimidio basali fulvo-flavis. Thorax ovatus, grossissime confluentur punctatus callisque tribus lævibus. Scutellum nigrum. Elytra utrinque tricostata, postice abbreviata, interstitiis dense punctatis. Antennæ corporis dimidium attingentes, articulis 5—11 valde serratis, 11 appendiculo parvo conico. Long. 10 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Iguala in Guerrero (*Höge*). Two examples.

Crioprosopus gaumeri, n. sp.

C. basileo (Bates) proxime affinis; differt (♂) thorace latiori, lateribusque rotundatis aut minime angulatis nec sublobato-productis, antennis corpore longioribus femoribusque apice nigris; ♀ thorace rufo, disco nigro bimaculato. ♂. Capite et thorax castaneo-fusci, hoc dense punctato, vitta dorsali antice tricuspidata lævi aut sublævi foveisque lateralibus; elytris splendidissime viridi-auratis, interdum partim fulvo-translucentibus, subtiliter et sparsissime punctulatis. Subtus cum pedibus rufus, femoribus ad apicem (plerumque cum tibiis et tarsis) nigris. Mesosternum antice planum declive, postice convexum. ♀. *C. basileo* simillima, differt tantum elytris brevioribus splendidioribusque, et thoracis (aurantiaco-rufi) margine anteriori maculisque duabus discoidalibus nigris. Long. 34—38 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

This beautiful species is probably not more than an imperfectly segregated local form of *C. basileus*, which is also found in Yucatan (at Merida); for the chief structural character, the rounded sides of the thorax, is not constant, some examples being slightly angulated, though not nearly approaching the distinctly lobed form of *C. basileus*. The antennæ in the ♂ are decidedly longer, passing the apex of the elytra to the length of the two terminal joints. The differences in colour and punctuation in both sexes, added to the characters just mentioned, will justify the separate naming of the two forms.

The following seems to be a colour variety of either *C. basileus* or *C. gaumeri*:—

C. nigricollis.—*C. basileo* (Bates) omnino congruit, thorace et sternis omnino nigris exceptis.—MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*). One example, ♀.

The punctuation is as in *C. basileus*; the elytra are brilliant golden-green, almost exactly as in *C. gaumeri*, the legs black except the red femora, of which the base and apex only are black.

Stenaspis pilosella, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 11, ♂).

Parva, anguste oblonga, ænea vel viridi-ænea nitida, passim erecte griseo-pilosa, thorace et elytris sanguineo-marginatis, antennis, femoribus ad basin et tibiis obscure rufo-testaceis. Supra grosse et dense hic illic confluentur punctata. Thorax transversim quadratus, lateribus post medium late breviter dentatis, deinde usque ad basin angustatis. Scutellum angustum, subelongatum, triangulare. Elytra oblonga, parum convexa, apice rotundato (margine flexuosa). Pro- et mesosternum alte convexa, hoc antice verticale. Subtus subtiliter sparsim punctata, polita, prosterno grosse confluentur punctato, plaga laterali et pronoti limbo angustiori (ante basin abbreviato) sanguineis. Antennæ ♂ corpore duplo longiores, apice tenui hamato, articulis 3—8 subæqualibus; ♀ corpore multo breviores, crassiores. Long. 15—17 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Omilteme in Guerrero, 8000 ft. (*H. H. Smith*).

The single ♂ is brassy green; the two females are brassy or æneo-cupreous. In the ♂ the bright red narrow elytral margin extends to the suture; in the females it terminates at the outer apex. The species is undoubtedly a *Stenaspis*. The mandibles are simple and acute at the apex.

Deltaspis rufostigma, n. sp.

D. cyanipedi (Klug = *aurmarginata*, Serv. ?) proxime affinis et similis, sed conspicue differt thorace macula postero-diseoidali 5-angulata aurantiaca nigro-viridi-limbata punctoque centrali nigro-viridi. Thorax quoque differt antice et postice subrecte angustatus tuberculoque laterali conico. Viridi-metallica, supra (et prothorax infra) passim dense confluentur punctata; subtus cum pedibus subtilius punctata, tenuiter griseo-pubescent. Prosternum apice prolongato, metasternumque (in ♂ tantum) tuberculo conico. Antennæ castaneo-fuscæ, apicem versus rufiores. Long. 21—24 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Guerrero. One pair sent me by Mr. Harford, together with a ♂ example of the following interesting variety:—

D. rufostigma, var. Thorax disco late nigro, tuberculo laterali adhuc longiori et acutiori; elytrorum lateribus hic illic cupreo-aureo tinctis; cæteris sicut in typo. ? = *D. auromarginata*, Serv. Long. 20 millim., ♂.

In the form and colour of the thorax this variety answers much better than *D. cyanipes* does to Serville's description of *D. auromarginata*. His phrases are "corselet presque cylindrique, unituberculé latéralement" . . . and "d'un vert sombre." In *D. cyanipes* the thorax could not possibly be described as approaching the cylindrical form, nor has it a distinct lateral tubercle; the sides, in fact, are strongly and irregularly flexuous, the position of the lateral tubercle being occupied by a more projecting flexure. The thorax of *D. rufostigma*, however, is not at all cylindrical.

Deltaspis fulva, n. sp.

D. tuberculicollis affinis et similis; differt præcipue antennarum articulo 1mo abdomine et pedibus rufo-testaceis. Rufo-fulva, dense erecte griseo-pubescentis, antennis (scapo rufo excepto) nigris, capite, thorace limbo antico et postico elytrorumque sutura, fusco-nigris. Thorax dense punctatus, callo oblongo postero-discoidali lævi. Elytra densissime punctulata, apice flexuoso-truncato, angulo exteriori omnino rotundato. Long. 19—22 millim., ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Canelas in Durango (*Becker*). Two male examples.

Deltaspis disparilis, Bates, Ent. Monthly Mag., 1891, p. 160.

Hab. MEXICO, Canelas in Durango (*Flohr*, in coll. *Bates*).

Deltaspis marginella, Bates, Ent. Monthly Mag., 1891, p. 160.

Hab. MEXICO, Canelas in Durango (*Flohr*, in coll. *Bates*).

Deltaspis variabilis, Bates, Ent. Monthly Mag., 1891, p. 161.

Hab. MEXICO, Guerrero (*Harford*).

Deltaspis rubens, Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v.,
p. 323.

The study of additional material obtained by Herr Höge has led me to conclude that two distinct though very similar and closely allied species were included in my description of *D. rubens*. They are distinguishable as follows:—

D. rubens.—Nigra, thorace supra et elytris coccineis, illo antice et postice nigro-marginato, his basi vittaque suturali nigris. Thorax grosse confluentur punctatus, disco paullo inæquali haud distincte calloso; elytris apice flexuoso-truncatis, angulis exteriori et suturali distinctis acutis. *Hab.* MEXICO. I have before me one example only, a ♂.

D. tuberculicollis, n. sp.—Nigra vel piceo-nigra, pedibus sæpe fulvo-piceis, thorace supra coccineo antice et postice nigro-marginato, elytris fulvis vel rufescenti-fulvis—in ♂ unicoloribus, in ♀ vitta suturali fusco-nigra. Thorax grosse confluentur punctatus, disco tricalloso callo posteriori oblongo impunctato nitido. Elytra apice obtuso flexuoso-truncata, angulis obtusissimis. *Hab.* MEXICO, Tupatario in Guanajuato (*Höge*), and Mexico City.

Metaleptus comis, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 9, ♂).

Minor et gracilior, opacus, dense erecte sericeo-griseo- (capite pronotoque nigro-) pubescens; cærulescenti-niger, elytris fascia basali (versus sentellum angustata et supra epipleuras dilatata), abdomine dimidio apicali, pedibusque læte rufis, tarsis et interdum tibiis in medio fusco-nigris. Caput inæqualiter punctatum, ante oculos multo magis quam in *M. angulato* (Chevr.) elongatum. Thorax in medio angulato-dilatatus haud vero dentatus, sat grosse subalveolatim punctatus. Elytra subtilius sat dense punctata, ad apicem obtuse flexuoso-truncata, fere irregulariter rotundata sed angulis externis dentatis, disco lineis tenuibus sublævibus plus minusve distinctis. Subtus longius griseo-pubescentis, abdomine (basi et marginibus longe pubescentibus exceptis) polito vix sparsim punctulato. Antennæ et pedes gracillimæ, illæ ♂ corpore duplo longiores, 12 articulatæ, ♀ corpore brevioribus. Long. 10—14 millim., ♂ ♀.

Variat abdomine toto metasternoque medio læte rufis.

Hab. MEXICO, Iguala in Guerrero (*Höge*).

Appears to be nearly allied to *M. batesi* (Horn), from Arizona. Dr. Horn has rightly corrected me as to the nature of the terminal segment of the antennæ in *Meta-*

leptus, which he says is a true 12th joint. I had given the antennæ as 11th joint appendiculated. In well-developed males of *M. comis* this joint is nearly as long as the 11th, and of great tenuity; in the female it forms a short conical appendage to the 11th.

The much longer and narrower anterior part of the head can alone scarcely warrant the generic separation of the present species from *Metaleptus*.

TRIACETELUS, NOV. GEN.

Metalepto (Bates) affinis sed thorace oblongo lateribus acute spinosis etc. certe distinctus. Corpus sat anguste elongatum, sericeo-pubescent, opacus. Caput ante oculos paullo magis quam in *M. angulato* elongatum. Antennæ tenues (♂), corpore magis quam duplo longiores, 12 articulatae, scapo brevi fortiter clavato, articulis 3—10 et 12 longitudine fere æqualibus, 11 cæteris longiori, 3—6 apice paullo incrassatis. Elytra postice sensim paullo angustata, disco obtusissime costato, apice utrinque tridentato dente intermedia longiori et validiori. Pedes valde elongati; femora postica linearia ad apicem bidentata, tarsi postici articulo 1mo valde elongato. Mesosternum in medio tuberculatum. Metasterni episterna lata et valde elongata.

A distinct generic form, nearest allied to *Metaleptus*, of all genera known to me; but the mandibles are decidedly more obtuse and chisel-shaped at the apex than in that genus, though in *M. comis* they are by no means distinctly pointed.

Triacetus sericatus, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 12, ♂).

Fusco-niger, pectore ænescenti, elytris cinnamomeo-fulvis, antennis rufo-obscuris pedibusque læte rufis, thorace antennis corporeque subtus decumbenti-griseo-sericeo pilosis. Caput fronte declivi impunctata, vertice grosse sparsim occipite dense et subtilius, punctatis. Thorax sat elongato-oblongus, in medio paullo dilatatus et acute spinosus antice recte postice sinuatum et minus, angustatus, pubescentia utrinque transversim decumbenti, linea dorsali interdum lævi punctata. Elytra plerumque transversim decumbenti-pilosa. Ventris segmento apicali rufo. Long. 14—17 millim., ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Iguala in Guerrero (*Höge*). Four examples, all males.

Tylosis dimidiata, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 13, ♂).

Fere cylindrica, nigra subtus polita, longe et minus dense erecte pilosa, clytris dimidio basali flavo-testaceo, dimidio apicali nigro antice apud suturam angulatim producto. Caput et thorax grosse subalveolatim punctati, hic oblongo-ovatus, callis discoidalibus duobus lineaque abbreviata mediana levibus. Elytra passim densissime sat fortiter punctata, apice rotundato. Subtus cum pedibus punctata. Long. 7—11½ millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*).

A distinct species, agreeing in all structural characters with the typical *Tyloses*.

Tylosis angusticollis, Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v., p. 325.

Herr Höge has since obtained a large series of this supposed species, which shows all gradations in form of thorax between it and *T. puncticollis*. It must therefore sink into a synonym or variety of that species. The insect was met with at Matamoros Izucar in Puebla, Tacambaro in Michoacan, Durango City, and at Colima City, Tonila and Zapotlan, in the State of Colima.

Crossidius militaris, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 14, ♂).

C. discoideo (Say) quoad colores similis sed multo major. Fere cylindricus, dense piloso-punctatus, opacus, coccineus; capite, thorace marginibus anticis et posticis, clytris ad basin anguste plagaque magna posteriori communi elongata in medio basin versus extensa, antennis, pedibus et sternis (prosterno ante coxas rufo excepto) cærulescenti-nigris. Thorax omnino rotundatus, inermis, absque callis, grosse conflunter punctatus; interdum maculis 2 vel 4 nigris. Elytra discrete apicem versus densius et subtilius punctata, sinuatim truncata, angulis plus minusve distinctis. Antennæ ♂ corpore multo longiores, distincte appendiculate; ♀ corporis dimidium vix attingentes. Long. 14—19 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Villa Lerdo in Durango (*Höge*).

This fine species appears to be much less variable in colour-pattern than other species of the genus.

Crossidius palmeri, Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v., p. 81.

Herr Höge has since met with this species in considerable numbers at Saltillo in Coahuila, and Monterey

in Nuevo Leon. It varies remarkably in the form of the thorax, which is either rounded on the sides, or distinctly angulated and even acutely-tuberculated in the middle. This variability exists also in *Deltaspis*, from which *Crossidius* is hardly generically distinct.

Crossidius ægrotus, n. sp.

Elongatus, postice paullo angustatus, dense pilosus, parum nitidus; pallide fulvus, elytris flavo-testaceis (interdum sutura postice nigro-fusca marginata), thorace rufo-testaceo, capite, antennis pedibusque nigris. Thorax latus, in medio plus minusve angulatim rotundatus, confluentem punctatus, disco tricalloso. Elytra basi paullo sparsius postice densius punctata, apice flexuoso-truncato angulis rotundatis. Long. 15—17 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Chihuahua.

Taken by the late Mr. Montagu Kerr, the well-known African traveller, during a short visit to Central Chihuahua.

Ischnocnemis cærulescens, Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer.,
Col., v., p. 328.

We are able now to supply the locality of this species. Mr. H. H. Smith met with it at various places in the State of Guerrero—Dos Arroyos (1000 ft.), R. Papagaio (1200 ft.), Acaguizotla (3500 ft.), Venta de Pelegrino, Tierra Colorada (2000 ft.), Hacienda de la Imagen (4000 ft.).

The following is a closely-allied but sufficiently distinct species:—

Ischnocnemis cyaneus, n. sp.

Latius cylindricus, cyaneus nitidus, antennis nigris; capite thoraceque dense sat grosse sed discrete punctatis, linea mediana postice dilatata lævi, elytris æqualiter discrete punctulatis, utrinque linea longitudinali nullo modo elevata lævi. Thorax gracile cylindrico, ovatus. Elytra ad apicem recte truncata, angulis distinctis. Subtus passim æqualiter minus sparsim punctulatus. Long. 13 millim., ♂.

Hab. Mexico, Yautepec in Morelos (*Höge*).

Distinctly broader in form than *I. cærulescens*, the punctuation of the thorax wider apart, the smooth line down the disk of each elytron not in the slightest degree

elevated, and the elytral apex transversely truncated, with both sutural and exterior angles nearly rectangular and equal. In *I. cærulescens* the elytra are very obliquely truncated, with prolonged external angles.

Sphenothecus quadrivittatus, n. sp.

S. cyanicolli (Dup.) affinis et similis, sed differt elytris utrinque vittis costiformibus flavis duabus. Cyaneo-niger politus, subtus cum antennis pedibusque niger, elytris utrinque vittis convexis duabus flavis—Ima prope suturam basin versus paullo dilatata apicemque haud attingenti, 2nda submarginali angustiori postice multo abbreviata. Thorax sicut in *S. cyanicolli* in medio perparum rotundatus, antice paullo angustatus subsparsim punctulatus. Elytra costis lævibus, interspatiis pilifero-punctulatis, ad apicem valde flexuoso-truncata, angulis externis acute suturali brevissime dentatis. Long. 14—17 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Dos Arroyos, R. Papagaio (1200 ft.), Venta de Pelegrino, Rincon (2800 ft.), Acaguizotla (3500 ft.), Hacienda de la Imagen (4000 ft.), and Aca-pulco, all in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Sphenothecus cribricollis, n. sp.

S. quadrivittato similis, elytris utrinque flavo-bicostatis; differt thorace dense subrugose punctato, subopaco. Niger, elytris utrinque vittis duabus elevatis flavis. Caput antennarumque basis dense confluentur punctata. Thorax latior, et in medio latus rotundatus, disco posteriori foveatim depresso. Elytra vittis flavis utrinque ad apicem approximatis, interiorique basi haud dilatata, interspatiis densius punctatis, in medio inter vittas linea subelevata impunctata, ad apicem obtusius truncata, angulis externis haud producto-dentatis. Subtus sat dense punctulatus, punctulis griseo-piliferis. Long. 14—16 millim., ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Venta de Pelegrino, Dos Arroyos (1000 ft.), and Tierra Colorada (2000 ft.), all in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Sphenothecus cribellatus, n. sp.

Cyaneus, dense pilifero-punctatus pilis elongatis erectis intermixtis, subopaetus; elytris utrinque vittis elevatis duabus flavis lævibus, interiori subrecta apicem fere attingenti et flavo-marginata. exteriori tenui postice abbreviata. Caput antennarumque

basis dense confluentur punctata. Thorax dense subalveolatum punctatus, paullo ante basin rotundato-dilatatus, deinde usque ad apicem angustatus. Elytra lætus cærulescentia, interspatiis densissime sed discrete, sat grosse æqualiter punctatis; apice obtuse flexuoso-truncato, angulis externis rotundatis. Subtus cyanescenti-viridis, dense piloso-punctulatus. Mesosternum convexum, haud vero sicut in *Sphenothecis* genuinis, prominens. Antennæ ♀ corpore multo breviores. Long. 12 millim., ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Flohr*, in coll. Bates). One female example.

The less prominent mesosternum seems to indicate a transition-form to *Ischnocnemis*, but the facies is that of *Sphenothecus*.

Entomosterna prolixa, n. sp.

E. miniatocolli (Chevr.) similis sed multo major elytrisque maxime elongatis. Nigra subnitida, prothorace (marginibus antico et postico anguste nigris exceptis) sanguineo, breviter incumbenti nigro-pilosa. Thorax sat elongatus, a basi ad apicem angustatus, leviter rotundatus, sparsim punctulatus, disco elongato-callosi levi, margine basali valde elevato, angulis posticis longe exstantibus acutis. Elytra gradatim postice attenuata, disco utrinque bicostato, costa interiori mediocriter elevata ante apicem desinenti lævi, basi interdum flavescenti, costa exteriori vix elevata postice multo abbreviata, cum intervallis sat fortiter discrete punctata, apice flexuoso-truncato, angulis externis dentatis. Pedes valde elongati. Subtus griseo-pubescenti, subtiliter punctulata. Antennæ (♂) corpore multo longiores, 11-articulatæ. Long. 14—15 millim., ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Guerrero (*Harford*), Mescala in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

AXESTOLEUS, nov. gen.

Gen. *Batyle* affinis, sat differt *inter alia* corpore supra opaco. Corpus subcylindricum. Mandibulæ acute falcatæ. Caput antice verticale quadratum, planum, infra oculos sat elongatum angulisque epistomatis lateralibus rectis. Antennæ 11-articulatæ, ♂ corpore vix longiores. Thorax subquadratus, inermis, nec antice nec postice profunde constricto-sulcatus. Pedes elongati, femoribus posticis linearibus corpore longioribus, tarsis posticis articulo Imo valde elongato. Acetabula antica extus breviter angulata.

Allied to *Batyle* (Thoms., Lec.), and belonging to Leconte's group *Stenaspes*. In the sculpture and opacity

of the upper surface it differs much from *Batyle*, and approaches *Purpuricen*; but the slender form and unarmed thorax, and especially the somewhat elongated quadrangular muzzle, distinguish it from these and all the allied genera.

Entomosterna sanguiventris (Chevr.), Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v., pp. 85, 330, comes near this genus, and does not agree with the typical *Entomosternæ* of the same author in the form of the thorax and the costate elytra. It differs from both genera in its 12-jointed antennæ.

Axestoleus meridionalis.

Batyle meridionalis, Bates, Biol. Centr.-Amer., Col., v., p. 87.

Hab. MEXICO, Tehuantepec.

Axestoleus quinquepunctatus, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 16).

Ab *A. meridionali* differt elytris relative brevioribus. Rufaurantiaeus, antennis ad basin (cæteris rufo-piceis), thorace punctis 5, femoribus ad apicem tibiisque ad basin et elytris obscure nigris, his vittis utrinque abbreviatis postice attenuatis, una medio-basali altera marginali. Caput alutaceo-opacum. Thorax antice paullo angustatus, grosse punctatus, longe erecte pilosus, callis parvis nigris quinque minus punctatis nitidis. Elytra densissime punctulata, opaca, incumbenti-pilosa, apice obtuse truncato. Long. 13 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco (*Höge*). A single example, apparently female.

Batyle levicollis, n. sp. (Pl. VII., fig. 15).

B. ignicollis (Say) affinis et similis; differt thorace glabro sparsim subtilissime punctato. Niger politus, thorace cum coxis anticis flavis. Frons canaliculata, grosse discrete punctata. Thorax rotundatus, convexus, margine basali sulcato angulisque posticis exstantibus acutis. Elytra sat fortiter sparsim punctata, punctis breviter pilosis, apice flexuoso-truncato, angulis exterioribus breviter dentiformibus. Mesosternum valde convexum. Femora (♂) corporis apicem attingentia, linearia, apice breviter spinoso. Long. 13 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa and Misantla in Vera Cruz (*Höge*).

EXPLANATION OF PLATES V., VI. & VII.

PLATE V.

- FIG. 1. *Aneflus cylindricollis*.
 2. „ (?) *fulvipennis*, ♂.
 3. *Eburia baroni*, ♂.
 4. *Protciuidium brevicorne*, ♀.
 5. *Eburia porulosa*, ♂.
 6. *Pœcilomallus palpalis*.
 7. *Asenum glabrellum*, ♀.
 8. *Anatinomma alveolatum*, ♂.
 9. *Psyrassa cribellata*.
 10. „ *nigricornis*.
 11. „ *pilosella*.
 12. *Hexoplon smithi*.
 13. *Ibidion griscolum*, ♂.
 14. *Hexoplon sylvarum*.
 15. *Ibidion ruatanum*, ♂.
 16. „ *gaumeri*, ♂.

PLATE VI.

- FIG. 1. *Distenia trifasciata*, var.
 2. *Gaurotes multiguttatus*, ♀.
 3. *Euryptera unicolor*.
 4. *Ophistomis xanthotelus*, ♂.
 5. *Euryptera planicoxis*.
 6. *Acyphodercs cribricollis*, ♂.
 7. *Odontocera yucateca*, ♂.
 8. *Charisia nigerrima*, ♀.
 9. *Neoclytus smithi*, ♂.
 10. *Ochresthes nigritus*.
 11. *Pachymerola vitticollis*.
 12. *Ochresthes tulensis*.
 13. „ *clerinus*.
 14. *Eudercs cribripennis*.
 15. *Apilocera breviformis*.
 16. „ *yucateca*.

PLATE VII.

- FIG. 1. *Rhopalophora eximia*.
2. *Cosmisoma nudicorne*, ♂.
3. *Chrysoprasis guerrercensis*.
4. *Zenochloris barbicauda*.
5. *Stenosphenus scolineatus*, ♂.
6. „ *vitticollis*, ♀.
7. *Elytroleptus scabricollis*.
8. *Ancylocera rubella*, ♀.
9. *Metaleptus comis*, ♂.
10. *Athetesis convergens*.
11. *Stenaspis pilosella*, ♂.
12. *Triacetelus sericatus*, ♂.
13. *Tylosis dimidiata*, ♂.
14. *Crossidius militaris*, ♂.
15. *Batyle levicollis*, ♂.
16. *Arcstoleus quinquepunctatus*.